

(3.) Large doses (20 ccm.) produce a deep and lasting decrease of blood pressure, and an immediately appearing marked slowing of the pulse. The increase in volume of the pulse is very noticeable.

(4.) With the size of the dose, the duration and intensity of the symptoms also increase, still, they generally disappear.

(5.) The cause of the phenomena here observed is probably an irritation of the cardiac terminations of the vagus. This is indicated by

(6.) The appearance of the symptoms unchanged after section of both vagi; and,

(7.) Their complete disappearance after the cardiac terminations of the vagi had been altogether paralyzed with atropia. Further results are promised in a future publication.

The experiments were performed in the laboratory of the Path.-Anat. Institute at Prag.

**THE TOXIC PROPERTIES OF GLYCERINE.**—The following are the conclusions derived from a series of experiments performed by MM. Du-jardin-Beaumez, and Audige, and published in the *Gaz. des Hopitaux*, No. 89, August 1:

1. Glycerine, chemically pure, when introduced under the skin of the dog, in doses of 8-10 grammes per kilogramme of weight, causes fatal toxic effects within twenty-four hours.

2. The general toxic symptoms (acute glycerinism) are comparable within certain limits, to those of acute alcoholism.

3. The necroscopic lesions in glycerinism are analogous to those in alcoholism, which leads to the thought that their toxic action is similar.

4. In a therapeutic point of view, therefore, it is not without danger that we introduce into the system large quantities of glycerine.

**BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR.**—M. Bourueville, at the meeting of the Soc. de Biologie, July 29, (*Gaz. des Hopitaux*) reported the results of a series of experiments undertaken by himself, to ascertain whether bromide of camphor really caused a lowering of the temperature, or whether the alcohol of the solution used in his former experiments was responsible for this action. He experimented on cats and guinea pigs, and also reported some clinical observations.

From these experiments he concluded that bromide of camphor really caused a lowering of the temperature, and that this lowering, under certain circumstances, was considerable.

The following are the titles of a few of the more recent articles in journals on the Therapeutics of the Nervous System and Mind.

ERLER, On the Hypnotic Action of Lactate of Soda, *Centralbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.*, No. 37; FOISSAC, Practical considerations on the Treatment of Neuralgias, *L'Union Med.*, Sept. 5, et seq.; GALLOIS & HARDY, Study of

new Cardiac Poisons, Chemical and Physiological Researches on Mancona Bark, *Bull. Gén. de Thérap.*, Aug. 30; PORTER, A Comparison of various methods of Treatment in Pertussis, *N. Y. Med. Journal*, Oct.; OTT, Coca and its alkaloid Cocain, *N. Y. Med. Record*, Sept. 9; SMITH, The Therapeutics of Headache, *Ibid.*, Aug. 5.

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